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The Most Popular Overland

There is already an enormous demand for this big four cylinder Overland.

With certain improvements, it is the same car of which \$5,000 Overlands were sold last season for \$750.

The price is \$550 less.

Standardization of product and the purchase of raw materials at before-the-war prices, made this reduction in price possible.

It will not be lower, for materials are rising in price.

So order your Overland now, to make sure of getting it.

Exhibits 25 horsepower motor
Electric starting and lighting system
Electric control buttons on steering column
Four inch tires

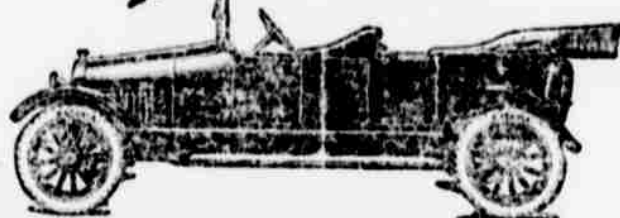
Detachable rim, with one extra
15-inch wheelbase
Deep disc upholstery
One man top, top cover

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Oregon, Mo.

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Pullman
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Two, Three and Five Passenger Models

SPECIFICATIONS: 114 inch wheel base; 32 H. P., four cylinder motor; Batavia Non-skid tires on all four wheels; Fifty-inch full cantilever rear springs, hung under axle; Independent electric starting and lighting system; Dixie high-tension magneto; honey-comb radiator; full floating rear axle. Weight, 5 Passenger touring car, 2,200.

C. H. Magneto Gear Shift, \$110 extra.

C. L. Porter, Distributor
Mound City, Mo.

LADIES' White Hats, Sport Hats, Sailor Shapes, etc.

On Display Now At

E. A. Netherland's
Oregon, Mo.

Special Prices on Children's Hats.

His 17th Birthday.

On Tuesday evening of this week, May 16, Harold Moore, son of Amos Moore and wife, of this city, was very agreeably surprised by seventeen young ladies and young gentlemen coming in on him and giving him one of the surprises of his life. The surprise was gotten up by his mother and Ralph Fry. The evening was delightfully passed in various games, music and conversation, and at the proper hour, a dainty luncheon was served, and on taking their departure for their various homes, all thanked the hostess cordially for the delightful evening she had given them, and wishing Harold many happy returns of the occasion.

FOUND!

Up-to-date Dry Cleaning Machine. Ladies' and gents' garments cleaned and pressed. Lace curtains a specialty. 50c per pair. I also make all kinds of alterations. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call me at Dawson-Campbell Clothing Store.

—Money to Lend on Farms—Borrower has option to pay part or all of principal at any time. Most liberal terms ever offered. Call, write or phone to us. Costs you nothing, saves you money.
THE SISON LOAN & TITLE CO.,
Offices over Nodaway Valley Bank, Maryville, Missouri.

—Dr. J. F. Chandler, Oregon. Both phones.

—Charles Glenn had business in Kansas City, this week.

—Mrs. T. P. Fitzmaurice was in St. Joseph, Wednesday of this week.

—E. G. Smith, of Mound City, is here visiting his brother-in-law, Earl Cooper.

—Elmer Eddy, of Liberty township, had business in Oregon, Wednesday of this week.

—Dr. Willard Proud, Oculist and A. & S. T. & L. Bank Building, St. Joseph, Mo.

—See me for reasonable price on the Dr. Proud residence property.
WILL L. MOORE.

—Alf Meyer, of Mound City, was in Oregon, Wednesday of this week, visiting his many friends.

—Master Eldon Hubbard entertained his young friend, Master Glen Hill, of Fortescue, for a few days, last week.

—Squire J. H. Wilson, of Forest City, was in Oregon, Wednesday of this week, visiting his sons, Earl and Hugh.

—Mrs. Oscar Moore, of Forest City, has returned from a visit with her parents, Warren Dick and wife, of Mound City.

—Charles Patterson has had some needed improvements made to his pool hall—floor partly refinished and the interior of the hall fixed up.

—John E. Sator, Frank Walker and John Coughlin, of Bigelow, and Dr. L. M. Minors, of Fortescue, were here, Tuesday, having business in court.

—Mrs. E. J. Crider, of the Union neighborhood, has returned from a visit with her father, Horace Larkum, of Maitland, and her sister, Mrs. J. W. Heister, of Mound City.

—Wm. Atkins, of New Point, was in town Wednesday, and was quite a lively chap for one now 86 years of age. He says he could do a fair day's work yet, but he didn't have to.

—Kennedy & Pullen have put in a handsome colonnade and made other improvements in the Scott Hodgins home in Oregon. They are also putting a metal ceiling on the rear room at the Citizens' Bank.

—E. O. Phillips and J. R. Peacher have been chosen as delegates to a meeting of the International Peace League, which meets at Washington, D. C., May 26 and 27. It is not likely that they will attend.

—J. Knudsen, who purchased the Chris Imboden farm, southeast of Forbes, and moved there with his family about the first of February, was in town Wednesday of this week. We acknowledge a pleasant call.

—Will Meyer has returned from Des Moines, Iowa, where he graduated in chemistry in the Highland Park college, of that city. Will is a hustler, and we predict success for him in his profession. He left Tuesday of this week for Kansas City, where he expects to secure employment.

—You are cordially invited, urgently requested and earnestly appealed to to be present in person at the Court House, Saturday evening, May 20, at 8 o'clock, to talk over matters of vital interest to the city of Oregon. Your presence is needed. Be sure and be there.

—Postmaster Harsha has been on the sick-list for a week, but is now much better, and expects to be at the post office in a day or two. His assistant, Don Martin, assisted by Miss Leah Dooley, have taken care of the business during his indisposition, and in a satisfactory manner.

—J. H. (Howard) Chambers, of Maitland, and D. F. Romine, of Fortescue, who are on the panel of the petit jury, made us a delightful visit, Wednesday morning of this week, before court convened. And we want to emphasize the fact that they are top dog 'antagonists' upon whom we are sure enough can count for big business. Come often, gentlemen.

—R. H. Ferbrache has returned from Dona, Arkansas, where he passed the winter with his father and mother, George W. Ferbrache and wife, former residents of Forbes township, this county, whom he reports as well, and like the country there. He says prospects for a good crop are splendid in that section, and that prospects for a big crop of apples and peaches were never better.

—J. L. Anno, of the Burr Oak district, accompanied by his sons, Worth and Robert, made us a pleasant call, Wednesday of this week. J. L. says the boys are twins, although born three years apart, yet their birthdays come on the same month, day and date. He also has two daughters, one six years older than the other, who have the same month, day and date for their birth—rather remarkable.

—Price Philbrick has started a new savings bank; he started it in St. Joseph, Tuesday of this week. The little fellow swallowed a nickel, and while his throat seems pretty sore, and he will not eat anything, it is thought by the attending physicians that no serious results will follow. He was there on a visit with his mother and little sister, Eloise. Fred went down on the Tuesday evening train. Their many friends hope that Price will soon be all right.

—It Will Pay You Big to attend our **BULL'S EYE SALE**, that will commence Saturday, May 27, at which time we will make Great Reductions in many items in all of our lines, and especially in staple Home Goods and Furnishings for Women, Children and Men. You can buy an Enameled Dish Pan for only 19c, and there will be many other bargains just as big. Do not fail to come in and take advantage of these bargains. If you want to save money, now is your chance.

THE VARIETY STORE,
Oregon, Mo.

—Don Morgan, our genial railroad agent, who had the misfortune to slip and break a bone in his left leg, Friday of last week, is getting along all right, and will soon be able to report at the depot again. For one day his place was filled at the depot by Mr. Haley, of the Burlington, at Forest City, and the remainder of the time, L. Moore, of the Zook & Roeker Banking Co., and who is also general manager of the road, has attended to Agent Morgan's duties at the depot. It is needless to say that "L. L." kept the business in ship-shape, for he is "Johnny-on-the-spot," no matter where you put him.

HOW
To Plan the Victory Garden
See Page 11

CAREFUL planning while the frost is still in the ground is a test of the successful gardener. The garden planned a month or more in advance of first real spring days is the one from which the best results are usually obtained. In fact, many of the most desirable products of the garden are those which demand a week or two gentle nursing indoors or under the glass of the hotbed. Then, too, the man with a limited amount of garden space will find it well worth his while to lay his plans well in advance.

By consulting the garden manuals and giving attention to seasons of maturity he will be able to lay out his garden so as to be able to utilize every inch of space during almost the entire season. If he does not draw up his plans before he begins to cultivate he will undoubtedly find that much valuable space has been lost through lack of forethought.

Certain vegetables grow best during the spring and early summer, while from others the best results are gained by late plantings. In many cases the soil used for the early vegetables can be resown later in the season with later, or warm weather, vegetables. The gardener should acquaint himself with these conditions.

Beans and corn, for example, will flourish during almost the entire spring and summer. The first planting of these vegetables should be made about the beginning of May. Peas may be planted in April. From then until the 1st of August plantings should be made about every two or three weeks. This will insure the gardener a seasonable supply of these vegetables throughout the season.

A SPRING TIP.

How to Plan and Win Success in Your Gardening.

There are few things more fascinating than the development of a well planned garden. True, it will mean many hours' manual labor to prevent the weeds and insects from ruining your early spring labors, and the watering can or the garden hose will have to be called into use frequently, but labor will pay large dividends in benefits to the gardener, to say nothing of the reduction in the weekly budget of the household.

The tomato vines will need to be tied up and watched for cut worms, the corn will have to be hoed and so will the beans; the lettuce will have to be transplanted and the beets thinned out, and there will be a hundred and one other precautions that will have to be taken to insure the proper results, but each operation will have its special benefits and lessons that will more than repay for the trouble.

And during the development of his garden the wise gardener will note his successes and defeats and store that information away for use the following year. Every failure will be an experience to be avoided the following year and every success an experience to be enlarged upon. He will learn things for himself, and every bit of knowledge gained in that way will be worth a whole chapter written for his benefit by some one else.

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HOW TO PROTECT YOUR PIANO.—Half the pianos of this country catch colds exactly as we do. They get hoarse or have a cough or a stiff note or some similar complaint, which cannot be cured by home remedies, but which requires tedious and expensive doctoring. In order to prevent these avoidable ailments a piano should be kept in a moderately warm room, where the temperature is even, say 60 or 70 degrees, the year round, not cold one day and hot the next. The instrument should not, however, be too near the source of heat. It should be kept closed and covered with a felt cloth when not in use, particularly in frosty weather. Always place the piano close to, but not against an inside wall.
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How to Fix Tears in Bronze Kid Shoes
When the Children Stub Them.

Often when bronze kid shoes are almost new a small piece of the kid will get torn off or turn up and still remain hanging to the shoe. Straighten out the wrinkles, moisten the glue side of a postage stamp or envelope flap, apply quickly to both raw sides of the kid, press into place and hold firmly for a few minutes. The glue of the stamp or envelope flap is so evenly spread that there is no surplus amount to run on to the outside of the kid, making it sticky. This can also be used to mend most any kind of soft kid shoes.

How to Treat a Bad Headache That Comes From Nerves.

In cases of violent headaches that frequently acts as a great relief to bathe the forehead with a sponge wrung out of very hot water. Repeat this as often as the sponge cools. When the head feels rested dash on cold water, wipe dry and lie down for awhile, keeping the eyes closed. Next sit up and turn the head around from side to side slowly until tired. This will have a wonderfully beneficial effect on the circulation and will ward off headaches if persisted in.

LIVE STOCK HUSBANDRY

SAVING THE PIG CROP.

Breeds Should Be Fed Carefully Before and After Farrowing.

About 50 per cent of the pigs are lost from farrowing to weaning time, according to records that have been kept in counties which have farm agents, writes a correspondent of the Kansas Farmer.

Probably the greatest loss in pigs at birth, and sows, too, is due to over-feeding and feeding too much corn to the sows.

A farmer's profit in the hog business depends largely on the care and feed he gives his brood sows for a few



Hampshire hogs are very prolific, and the pigs grow up extremely early. The mothers are gentle and easily handled, losing few young. They are great rustlers, and their meat is not surpassed by that of any breed. While they are of the bacon type, they grow very large and will fatten out at any age. They put on flesh where the valuable pork is to be found. Their distinguishing mark is a belt of white about the body. The bear shown is a Hampshire, or Thin Hind, as they were formerly called.

weeks previous to and following farrowing. The brood sow should have better care than is usually given.

Insufficient exercise, improper shelter and feed and rough handling are some of the causes of the losses in the pig crop.

I know of one case where a farmer kept no record of when his sows were due to farrow. The first pigs came one cold, rainy night with the mercury near the freezing point. The pigs were discovered the next morning, nine of them, all dead and half buried in the mud and the sow nearly dead.

Such methods are not only unprofitable, but also cruel, and the man who is such a poor husbandman that he takes no care of his sows at farrowing time should not be allowed to call himself a farmer. Of course, however, this was an unusual case and applies only to a few farmers who raise hogs.

A good ration for a sow with suckling pigs consists of fifty pounds corn, eighteen pounds bran, twenty-seven pounds shorts and five pounds tankage. If good alfalfa, either dry or green, is fed, the bran may be omitted and sixty-eight pounds corn fed along with the other feeds. Eight or nine pounds a day of this ration is about the right amount for a sow with a litter of eight thrifty pigs. If the sow has access to alfalfa hay or meadow seven or eight pounds a day is enough to feed. For a maximum and continuous flow of milk it is best that the sow be fed three times a day.

The pig usually dies within a half hour to an hour after reaching the pelvic bones if not delivered. If it stays much longer the following pig will be dead, and if it remains for four or five hours all the following pigs will be lost. The chances for the life of the mother decrease according to the number of pigs retained and the length of time before they are delivered.

For twenty-four hours before and after farrowing the sow should be fed nothing but bran in the form of a warm slop. The feed should be gradually increased so she will be on full feed in about a week.

Bad Teeth Cause Colic.

There are many different kinds of colic in the horse, and impaction colic is one of the most fatal. Impaction colic is caused by improperly masticated food, resulting from bad teeth. A horse is said to be as old as his teeth. The period of usefulness of a horse—and in many cases of his life—may be prolonged several years by proper attention to his teeth. The food that a horse eats is not cooked for him, and his grinders must be in almost perfect condition, otherwise he becomes a hard keeper. The teeth should be given attention as often as once a year. It is poor economy to feed a horse all he will eat and still have him in poor condition and capable of giving only a mediocre service in return.

Have Well Fitting Collars.

See that the collars fit properly. A collar that will fit one horse may not fit another. Each horse should have his own collar. Have the collars scraped off before they are put on in the morning. Let down the check reins when at work; it is a good plan to take off the check reins entirely, as the horse cannot do his best when his head is checked up. He should have free use of his head.

Best Hogs to Feed.

For fattening, select pigs weighing from 130 to 150 pounds and in good condition. They should be fattened for at least sixty days and perhaps seventy-five, if it requires so long to bring them up to a weight of 180 to 200 pounds. This is the most desirable weight at which to put hogs on the market, and animals of this weight in good condition will bring top prices.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. RULLER, Acting Director of Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR MAY 21

THE CRIPPLE OF LYSTRA.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 14.
GOLDEN TEXT—The sheep power to the Lord, and in Him that have no might be made strong.—Isa. 40:29.

Make a list of the seven cities mentioned in this lesson and locate them on a map. Let seven pupils attack to the map a flag, or banner, to locate each one. The visit to Iconium occurred probably in the spring of A. D. 47 (Ramsay). Paul and Barnabas had a great triumph and a severe testing at Iconium, wrought a great victory of faith and became popular at Lystra, only to meet great tribulation. On their homeward journey they confirmed saints, set up rules and gave account of their labors to the home church of Antioch.

I. In Iconium (vv. 1-7). This was a Roman city of great antiquity and importance. The modern city Konia is an important Mohammedan and trade center. Tradition says Paul was imprisoned for being a magician and teaching a woman named Thekla not to marry. This woman endured great hardships and trials for the faith, finally becoming a nun at Seleucia and dying at the advanced age of ninety. From this tradition we get most of our ideas of Paul's appearance—small, bandy-legged, large eyes, shaggy eyebrows, long nose; full of grace with sometimes the face of a man and at others of an angel. This is tradition only, but is probably somewhat near the truth. Paul followed his usual first witnessing in the synagogue, witnessing to the entire population, Jew and Gentile, and dividing them effectively by his words about Jesus.

II. In Lystra (vv. 8-21). (1) Popularity (vv. 8-15). Their introduction here would seem propitious, healing the cripple and at once gaining the esteem of the people. Adoration and gratitude appeal to the human heart. Underneath the heathen idea that the gods "came down to us in the likeness of men," is the great and glorious truth of the incarnation (John 1:14; Phil. 2:6, 7). We should hesitate to condemn these men of Lystra too severely, for what American community is not open to condemnation in this regard? Too many Christians offer garlands (v. 13) at the feet of the men whom God has used to work his mighty works. It was common complaint that in the days of his greatest victories, men could not find Mr. Moody when a service was dismissed, or get into his quarters at the hotel; he would give no opportunity for self-glorification. Paul and Barnabas had hard work to restrain these hero worshippers (v. 14), and to convince them who they were and how they had been enabled to accomplish such a wonderful miracle (v. 15). Paul was of "like stature" with them and would not accept worship as did the Caesars or Herod (12:22, 23). He exhorted the Lystrians to turn from "these vain things" (v. 16), such idol worship, to the "living God" (see also 1 Cor. 8:4; 1 Thess. 1:9). Hitherto God had not miraculously interfered to turn men from their evil ways (v. 16), but left them to their own devices to show their inability to find their way back to him (see Acts 17:30; 1 Cor. 1:21). Yet God is not "without witnesses" (v. 17). The seasons and the natural laws point to God, yet men still remain blind and ungrateful. Thus by vehement exhortation they prevented this act of sacrilege. (2) Persecution (vv. 19, 20). The mob is ever fierce, (v. 18), but it did not turn them "unto the living God" (v. 15). Conversion is the simple turning from idols (1 Thess. 1:9), a rational thing, but one contrary to the pride of men who desire to "do something" whereby they may merit or can demand their salvation. Even as Paul had difficulty to turn people aside from idols, so today it is hard to keep men and women from idolatry, not the gross or vulgar idolatry of heathenism, but the refined idols of culture, success, power, money and pleasure. To his difficulties Paul had the added persecution of the vindictive Iconians and those from Antioch (v. 19). God delivered him from this trial (1 Cor. 11:25, 27). All loyal witnesses must expect persecution from the God-hating world (III Tim. 3:12; John 15:18-20).

III. The Return (vv. 22-28). "When they had preached the gospel to the city" (v. 21) literally "having evangelized the city," they started home confirming believers and appointing leaders in each center visited. They did not take the short cut of 160 miles to Paul's home in Tarsus, but they visited their new converts.

Symbolically the cripple of Lystra is a type of sin, (a) helpless, (b) born in that condition (Psa. 51:5), (c) had to be helped from without, by outside power (Rom. 5:6); (d) all could see the change (James 2:18). This miracle wrought (a) Praise from the people, (b) Protestation on the part of Paul and Barnabas, (c) Persecution from the hostile and disappointed priests who incited the people. Persecution helped the proclamation of the gospel. Those who believed strengthened Paul by sharing his danger (v. 20) and because of this experience Paul "made many disciples."